

THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

Entered at the Postoffice at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter

CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1927

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The road from Marlinton to Elkwater, now called the Seneca Trail is almost due north and south. From Marlinton it is more or less up hill for seven miles until it tops Elk Mountain. Then it descends a short distance to the upper waters of Elk River and follows the Old Field Fork down for about nine miles to the forks, crossing Slaty Fork near its mouth, there to the Big Spring of Elk Fork. The pike follows this stream, to the postoffice Linwood, four miles, and then continues north ascending Middle Mountain two miles, then across a head of a hollow about a mile to the top of Valley Mountain, the line between Randolph County and Pocahontas County, and thence about ten miles to the Elkwater fort. It was an important pike at the beginning of the Civil War, being one of the Commonwealth's highways, under the internal improvement schemes that Virginia had engaged in so heavily for thirty-odd years immediately prior to the war.

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terey, Barlow, Huntersville, and Marlinton, were called the Northwestern Army, and General Loring was placed in command of this army by an order from General Lee dated July 20th. This was the officer who had outranked Robert E. Lee but who took his orders from Lee. But it was not long until Lee himself came to the mountains and took over the command. He arrived at Valley Mountain August 5th, and from that time to September 14th, that was Headquarters of the Forces, that title traveling with Lee from Richmond to the Big Spring.

Here is a list of the headquarters in West Virginia during the wet summer of 1861. Lee was at Valley Mountain from August 8 to August 15; at Meadow Bluff on September 24; and at Sewell Mountain, on October 20. During 1861, all of Robert E. Lee's activities in camp were confined to West Virginia, the rest of the time being spent at Richmond.

At Clarksburg was another West Virginia lawyer who was willing to advise the war department from the federal side. John S. Carille on August 15, 1861, wrote to Simeon Cameron, secretary of war, for God's sake to send more troops and a general to command them or they would be whipped in ten days. That four confederate armies were marching on the northwest by Mingo Flats, and that the Mingo Flats road was not guarded. Here was the original God-saker about whom we heard so much about in the World War. He was mistaken about the Mingo Flats road not being guarded for the Elkwater fort was there for that very purpose.

And about this time another defender was brought to light. It was a bushwhacker. By a letter dated July 19, 1861, General H. R. Jackson wrote to headquarters that he had recruited home guards to the number of one hundred and eighty men, and that as all of them had corn to work, he had agreed that if they left eighty of their best riflemen that the rest might return to their crops. These eighty riflemen were familiar with the country and were to "annoy the enemy from the hills and bushes."

So the mountain armies filled the passes and watched each other during the weeks of August and the first part of September. In the federal camp at Elkwater were two companies from Indiana who were in gray uniform and these men mingled with the confederates in their big camp at Valley Mountain. On Sunday the 8th of September a scouting party got as far as Mingo from the Elkwater and had a skirmish at four o'clock in the morning of the 9th in which they reported having killed fifteen secessionists and wounded as many more. And they learned that a general advance was to take place that day and they fell back with the news. And it is now seen that Lee made a general order to advance dated September 9.

A few weeks ago, I had a chapter on the way the confederate forces got lost in the Cheat River jungles about Cheat bridge and thereby prevented Lee from having a pitched battle at Elkwater. These troops were from the army at Bartow and they were to pass through the laurel and the

place which was a small camp and supply point known as Cheat Mountain Pass ten miles west of the summit at the northern base of Cheat Mountain, and the skirmish in the afternoon of the 12th, interfered with this movement.

On the 12th the big army on Valley Mountain moved forward. About half way between the Valley Mountain camp and Elkwater fort, is the town of Valley Head. This is the point that the Webster county road, the Point Mountain pike, joins the Seneca Trail and the federal forces had been maintaining an advance guard at that point.

The confederate army at this point was about nine thousand strong, and after a battle at the forks of the road at Valley Head, the federals fell back and the confederates did not advance. Along the road which follows the river bottom the land was cleared, but between that strip of settled country and the great Cheat Mountain there is a great stretch of broken wooded country through which many streams flow down from Cheat mountain to the Valley River. Some of these are small runs and others are considerable creeks. At Valley Head, Lee sent three regiments north along the base of Cheat mountain through the woods to join the flanking army that was to cross from Bartow. These regiments marched all day and came to the Staunton & Parkersburg pike to the west of the Summit and cut the telegraph wire between the two federal camps. And effected a junction with part of the Bartow troops.

General Reynolds found by nightfall on the 12th, that he was in a precarious position. Both roads to the Summit camp were in possession of the enemy. The wagon train had been captured, and his own wagon train loaded for supplies for the Summit camp and which were badly needed, had no chance to get through.

So about three in the morning of Friday, the Thirteenth, he sent one army to open up the wagon road, and another army to open the bridge path.

As a matter of fact, it would appear that the confederates had about fifty-five hundred men in the woods around Cheat Summit and that they were literally scattered all over a rugged country like a band of sheep that had lost their shepherd. It was the second night in bad weather and there was no way to form a cohesive force out of them. In the meantime those Indiana boys who had been loafing there all summer and probably knew every trout up there by its given name, were ready to harry the strangers out of there, and at break of day, on Friday, the Thirteenth, they commenced to hunt the confederates. About this time some confederates appeared on the pike about a mile east of the summit and surrounded a picket post and a lieutenant and a private of the federals were killed.

Learning that a whip chase was underway to the west and that the confederates were working out towards the Greenbrier River, with the Indiana boys detaching them, the commander at the Summit sent some companies of soldiers east over the pike and had them line Cheat River above the bridge, and a battle was

back to Camp Bartow. Kimball says that the result of the battle in the confederate ranks was that the woods were literally covered with the baggage, coats, haversacks, and other articles abandoned by the enemy.

Not if this is true, it is not to be wondered that Lee looked in vain for his proud regiments to come stepping up the broad fields of Tygart's Valley, with flags flying, and drums beating, to take the federals in the rear, while he marched his victorious legions down the valley to storm the federal works and take West Virginia into the confederacy.

It is no wonder that Col. John A. Washington rode down by the mouth of Elkwater with a squad of men, to get around the bend so that he could see the confederate columns advancing up the river to support the attack. And that not seeing such an army that he should have ventured nearer and nearer the fortification so that he could make a thorough search, until so close that he was shot and killed.

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Anyway in the afternoon of the 14th the confederates went back to their camp on Valley Mountain and Middle Mountain. So Lee's orders to advance dated September 9, 1861, were in force until September 14, when Lee called them back and said goodby.

Farm For Sale

I will sell or rent 104 acres of land two miles from Durbin, one mile to class A road, one half mile to post-office or railroad. Over one third of land improved; rest in young chestnut timber. Has large improved orchard. Farm well watered. Suitable for farming and well situated for grazing purposes. Addressing government land. If interested write

For Sale
Silver

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Wm. C. Geiger, Durbin, W. Va.

For Sale
Silver hull buckwheat received ready for drilling. 100 per bu. at Geigers mill.

Wm. C. Geiger

FIDUCIARY NOTICE

The final settlement of the administration accounts of P. Edgar, Administrator of the estate of R. L. Wank, deceased, of Durbin, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, are before the undersigned for

across a head of a horse about a mile to the top of Valley Mountain, the line between Randolph County and Pocahontas County, and thence about ten miles to the Elkwater fork. It was an important pike at the beginning of the Civil War, being one of the Commonwealth's highways, under the internal improvement schemes that Virginia had engaged in so heavily for thirty-odd years immediately prior to the war.

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McClelland was ordered to leave some one in command in the mountains and get the war going again.

He arranged to hold the confederates back. The immense size of the ditch and bank at Elkwater is still to be noticed. So it is not surprising to find an order to the effect that this was to be an extra big barrier, as well as the one on Cheat Mountain. That is evidence enough that the federals did not propose to advance any farther into the enemy's country that summer but would hold what they had won in the northern part of West Virginia and concentrate on driving Wise and Floyd out of the Kanawha Valley.

Reynolds made the fort at Elkwater, and Kimball of the Fourteenth Indiana regiment, made the one at Cheat Summit generally referred to as White Top, where a man by the name of White lived. The Cheat Summit camp was on the Staunton & Parkersburg turnpike and this road ran south east from Huttonsville, gradually leaving the pike from that place to Marlinton. Cheat Summit is almost due east from Elkwater where the camp was and a trail led down the mountain making a short cut seven miles long between the two places. The wagon roads around by Huttonsville between the camps covered a distance of eighteen miles.

These camps were formed on or about the 13th or 14th of July. The first troops of the confederates to arrive at Middle Mountain were the Bath Cavalry on July 28th, followed by Col. Stephen Lee, with the Sixth North Carolina regiment. The plan of fortifying Valley Mountain and Middle Mountain was the result of a report made by William Skeen, an attorney of Huntersville, who furnished a map of the country, and who pointed out that the Virginia Central Railway was exposed to an attack at Millboro as much as it was at Staunton and that the distance by turnpike much less than to Staunton.

In the meantime troops had been pouring into Staunton from all over the south and had been routed by way of Monterey on the Staunton and Parkersburg pike. The information furnished by Skeen was seized upon immediately by Robert E. Lee at Richmond, and he had a good deal of trouble getting the officers at Staunton to cease to send troops by Monterey and to detrain them at Millboro. His preemptory orders finally resulted in long columns of men being marched by the southern route by Warm Springs, Huntersville, Marlinton and Edray. William Skeen was a prominent man in the history of Pocahontas county. He had been clerk of the courts before the war, and then practised law. He was noted for his fine penmanship and his flights of oratory. The Commonwealth was referred to by him as the "virgin daughter of a virgin queen," and he was fighting for the idea of states' rights.

These troops gathered at Mon-

Valley Mountain. On the 28th of September a scouting party got as far as Ming's from the Elkwater and had a skirmish at four o'clock in the morning of the 30th to which they reported having killed fifteen secessionists and wounded as many more. And they learned that a general advance was to take place that day and they fell back with the news. And it is now seen that Lee made a general order to advance dated September 9.

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From this time on the skirmishing in the big forests of Cheat assumed the character of Indian fighting. Later in the day a company of Indiana troops caught sight of some confederates four miles west of the camp at the summit and had a battle with them, the federal troops remaining in the road and the confederates disappearing in the timber.

It now appears that these Indiana troops had been camped in the dense spruce for full two months and the active young soldiers had nothing better to do than to become thoroughly acquainted with the wonders of such a wilderness. Few of them had ever seen a mountain or a forest of any great extent before. They had roamed in the mountains hunting and fishing and having as good a time as they could under the circumstances, and in the battle in the woods they had the soldiers who had come from Arkansas and other southern states at a great disadvantage. The object of the confederate flanking movement was to get in behind the Summit camp and take another

Learning that a white chase was underway to the west and that the confederates were working out towards the Greenbrier River, with the Indiana boys driving them, the commander at the Summit sent some companies of soldiers east over the pike and had them line Cheat River above the bridge, and a battle was fought on that river about two miles above that bridge at a point near where the Cheat Mountain Clubhouse now stands.

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Sale
I will sell or rent the acres of land two miles from Marlinton, and one mile from Elkwater, and one third of an acre or more, in young chestnut improved soil, well watered, suitable for farming and grazing purposes. Also well situated for a building government land. Write me at Marlinton, West Virginia.

For Sale
Silver holl horse ready for drilling at Gelgers mill.

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T. S. McNeel, Com.

FOR SALE: 1925 Ford car, four new tires, practically new engine. \$150.00; will apply to Opel Hill, West Virginia.

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At 5 1-4% Per Annum

The Federal Land Bank of Baltimore, through the County National Farm Loan Association, will loan money to farmers on agricultural land at 5 1-4 percent per annum interest paid semi-annually; the loan may extend over a period of 34 1-2 years, with the right to the borrower to liquidate any time, no note renewals. The borrower pay 1 percent of the loan annually, the borrower is a stockholder and receives the dividends made on his loan.

This is the only co-operative profit sharing loan in the United States for farmers and it was established by act of congress, and is directly under government supervision.

Interested, call on or write
P. T. WARD, Manager, W. Va.

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Keyser, W. Va.

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Splendid Faculty. Ideal dormitory accommodations at reasonable rates. For special bulletin, address
JOS. W. STAYNE, President

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Why run the risk of paying damages? Protect you at small cost. Accidents happen every day and to the best of drivers. Do not pay until you have an Accident.

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So the mountain armies filled the passes and watched each other during the weeks of August and the first part of September. In the federal camp at Elkwater were two companies from Indiana who were in gray uniform and these men mingled with the confederates in their big camp at Valley Mountain. On Sunday the 8th of September a scouting party got as far as Mingo from the Elkwater and had a skirmish at four o'clock in the morning of the 9th in which they reported having killed fifteen secessionists and wounded as many more. And they learned that a general advance was to take place that day and they fell back with the news. And it is now seen that Lee made a general order to advance dated September 9.

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He arranged to hold the confederates back. The immense size of the ditch and bank at Elkwater is still to be noticed. So it is not surprising to find an order to the effect that this was to be an extra big barrier, as well as the one on Cheat mountain. That is evidence enough that the federals did not propose to advance any farther into the enemy's country that summer but would hold what they had won in the northern part of West Virginia and concentrate on driving Wise and Floyd out of the Kanawha Valley.

Reynolds made the fort at Elkwater, and Kimball of the Fourteenth Indiana regiment, made the one at Cheat Summit generally referred to as White Top, where a man by the name of White lived. The Cheat Summit camp was on the Staunton & Parkersburg turnpike and this road ran south east from Huttonsville, gradually leaving the pike from that place to Marlinton. Cheat Summit is almost due east from Elkwater where the camp was and a trail led down the mountain making a short cut seven miles long between the two places. The wagon roads around by Huttonsville between the camps covered a distance of eighteen miles.

These camps were formed on or about the 13th or 14th of July. The first troops of the confederates to arrive at Middle Mountain were the Bath Cavalry on July 28th, followed by Col. Stephen Lee, with the Sixth North Carolina regiment. The plan of fortifying Valley Mountain and Middle Mountain was the result of a report made by William Skeen, an attorney of Huntersville, who furnished a map of the country, and who pointed out that the Virginia Central Railway was exposed to an attack at Millboro as much as it was at Staunton and that the distance by turnpike much less than to Staunton.

In the meantime troops had been pouring into Staunton from all over the south and had been routed by way of Monterey on the Staunton and Parkersburg pike. The information furnished by Skeen was seized upon immediately by Robert E. Lee at Richmond, and he had a good deal of trouble getting the officers at Staunton to cease to send troops by Monterey and to detrain them at Millboro. His preemptory orders finally resulted in long columns of men being marched by the southern route by Warm Springs, Huntersville, Marlinton and Edray. William Skeen was a prominent man in the history of Pocahontas county. He had been clerk of the courts before the war, and then practised law. He was noted for his fine penmanship and his flights of oratory. The Commonwealth was referred to by him as the "virgin daughter of a virgin queen," and he was fighting for the idea of states' rights.

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From this time on the skirmishing in the big forests of Cheat assumed the character of Indian fighting. Later in the day a company of Indiana troops caught sight of some confederates four miles west of the camp at the summit and had a battle with them, the federal troops remaining in the road and the confederates disappearing in the timber.

It now appears that these Indiana troops had been camped in the dense spruce for full two months and the active young soldiers had nothing better to do than to become thoroughly acquainted with the wonders of such a wilderness. Few of them had ever seen a mountain or a forest of any great extent before. They had roamed in the mountains hunting and fishing and having as good a time as they could under the circumstances, and in the battle in the woods they had the soldiers who had come from Arkansas and other southern states at a great disadvantage. The object of the confederate flanking movement was to get in behind the Summit camp and take another

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THE POCAHONTAS TIMES

Entered at the Postoffice at Marlinton, W. Va., as second class matter

CALVIN W. PRICE, EDITOR.

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1927

The battle of Elkwater was the Civil War battle that was never fought. There was some slaughter but both sides drew back without going on with the great conflict that was staged. Both sides were on the defensive. The federal forces were dug in in Tygarts Valley, Randolph county, below the mouth of the considerable creek called Elkwater, for the purpose of holding the confederates from marching into the northwestern part of West Virginia, and the confederates were entrenched on Middle Mountain to hold the federal army from marching through Marlinton, Huntersville, and Warm Springs, and taking possession of the Virginia Central Railroad at Millboro. That is the reason that both armies were content to face each other for eight weeks during the summer months of 1861.

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The federal forces were flushed with the victories of Phillippi, Rich Mountain and Carrick's Ford. McClellan had won these and it made him commander in chief, so he went to Washington to take charge of the fighting battlelines, and left General Reynolds to make a fortified camp at Elkwater, while General Rosecrans marched on to Kanawha.

The road from Marlinton to Elkwater, now called the Seneca Trail is lost due north and south. From Marlinton it is more or less up hill seven miles until it tops Elk Mountain. Then it descends a short distance to the upper waters of Elkwater and follows the Old Field Fork for about nine miles to the crossing Slaty Fork near its

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And about this time another defender was brought to light. It was a bushwhacker. By a letter dated July 19, 1861, General H. R. Jackson wrote to headquarters that he had recruited home guards to the number of one hundred and eighty men, and that as all of them had corn to work, he had agreed that if they left eighty of their best riflemen that the rest might return to their crops. These eighty riflemen were familiar with the country and were to "annoy the enemy from the hills and bushes."

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place which was a small camp at Supply point known as Cheat Mountain Pass ten miles west of the summit at the northern base of Cheat Mountain, and the skirmish in the afternoon of the 12th, interfered with this movement.

On the 12th the big army on Valley Mountain moved forward. About half way between the Valley Mountain camp and Elkwater fort, is the town of Valley Head. This is the point that the Webster county road to the Point Mountain pike, joins the Seneca Trail and the federal force had been maintaining an advanced guard at that point.

The confederate army at this point was about nine thousand strong, and after a battle at the forks of the road at Valley Head, the federals fell back and the confederates did not advance. Along the road which follows the river bottom the land was cleared but between that strip of settled country and the great Cheat Mountain there is a great stretch of brook wooded country through which many streams flow down from Cheat Mountain to the Valley River. Some of these are small runs and others are considerable creeks. At Valley Head Lee sent three regiments north along the base of Cheat Mountain through the woods to join the flanking army that was to cross from Bartow. These regiments marched all day and came to the Staunton & Parkersburg pike to the west of the Summit, cut the telegraph wire between the two federal camps. And effected junction with part of the Bartow troops.

General Reynolds found by mistake on the 12th, that he was in a precarious position. Both roads to the Summit camp were in possession of the enemy. The wagon train was captured, and his own wagon train loaded for supplies for the Summit camp and which were needed, had no chance to get through.

So about three in the morning of Friday, the Thirteenth, he sent an army to open up the wagon road and another army to open the bridge.

As a matter of fact, it would appear that the confederates had about fifty five hundred men in the area around Cheat Summit and that they were literally scattered all over

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McClellan was ordered to leave the north in command of the mountain forces and get the war going again. He was arranged to hold the confederates back. The immense size of the mountain bank at Elkwater is still to be seen. So it is not surprising in order to the effect that

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As a matter of fact, it would appear that the confederates had about fifty-five hundred men in the Cheat valley around Cheat Summit and they were literally scattered all over the rugged country like a band of robbers that had lost their shepherd. On the second night in bad weather there was no way to form a force out of them. In the morning those Indiana boys who had been loafing there all summer and who probably knew every trout up there by given name, were ready to kill strangers out of there, and on the day, on Friday, the Thirteenth they commenced to hunt the confederates. About this time a confederate appeared on the pike a mile east of the summit, surrounded a picket post and killed a sergeant and a private of the federal army.

Learning that a whip was being put under way to the west and that the confederates were working towards the Greenbrier River, the Indiana boys driving them, sent a messenger at the Summit to get a company of soldiers east of the pike and had them line Cheat above the bridge, and a battle was fought on that river about a mile above that bridge at a place where the Cheat Mountain now stands.

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fall on the 12th, that he was in a
precarious position. Both roads to
the Summit camp were in possession
of the enemy. The wagon train had
been captured, and his own wagon
train loaded for supplies for the
Summit camp and which were badly
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back to Camp Bartow. Kimball says
that the result of the panic in the
confederate ranks was that the woods
were literally covered with the bag-
gage, coats, haversacks, and other
articles abandoned by the enemy.

Not if this is true, it is not to be
wondered that Lee looked in vain for
his proud regiments to come stepping
up the broad fields of Tygart's Val-
ley, with flags flying, and drums beat-
ing, to take the federals in the rear,
while he marched his victorious
legions down the valley to storm the
federal works and take West Virgini-
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It is no wonder that Col. John A.
Washington rode down by the mouth
of Elkwater with a squad of men, to
get around the bend so that he could
see the confederate columns advanc-
ing up the river to support the at-
tack. And that not seeing such an
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nearer and nearer the fortification so
that he could make a thorough
search, until so close that he was
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Col. Rust was ordered out of Cheat
mountain with his command to get
to Bartow as soon as he could and
send a dispatch to General Loring by
the "near way", Loring was no doubt
that day at Valley Mountain. "Get
Mr. Arbogast to take the dispatch, if
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the town of Durbin. He is described
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In the meantime on Friday, the
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And about this time another defender was brought to light. It was a bushwhacker. By a letter dated July 19, 1861, General H. R. Jackson wrote to headquarters that he had recruited home guards to the number of one hundred and eighty men, and that as all of them had corn to work, he had agreed that if they left eighty of their best riflemen that the rest might return to their crops. These eighty riflemen were familiar with the country and were to "annoy the enemy from the hills and bushes."

So the mountain armies filled the passes and watched each other during the weeks of August and the first part of September. In the federal camp at Elkwater were two companies from Indiana who were in gray uniform and these men mingled with the confederates in their big camp at Valley Mountain. On Sunday the 1st of September a scouting party as far as Mingo from the Elkwater and had a skirmish at four o'clock the morning of the 9th in which they reported having killed fifteen Unionists and wounded as many more. And they learned that a general advance was to take place that day and they fell back with the news. It is now seen that Lee made a general order to advance dated September 9.

Some weeks ago, I had a chapter of the way the confederate forces got through the Cheat River jungles about the bridge and thereby prevented them from having a pitched battle at that place. These troops were from Camp Bartow and they were to go through the laurel and the brush in the night time to the camp at Cheat Summit. After much suffering and hardships they came straggling and defeated, weary and discouraged. In studying the evidence that the Elkwater affair, I have not something more about that position. They attempted to go into the wilderness on the night of the 14th of September. None of the posts or sentinels of the federal army on the mountain knew that any movement was taking place. It is conclusive that they did not get to the mountain on the pike. And the morning there were parts of the regiments which had passed the camp and gotten to the pike. For early that morning, three army wagons started for Cheat Summit for supplies, and they went into the confederate army camp west of the encampment and were captured. The number of soldiers on the pike west of the rear of the confederate

fall on the 12th, that he was in a precarious position. The Summit camp were in possession of the enemy. The wagon train had been captured, and his own wagon train loaded for supplies for the Summit camp and which were badly needed, had no chance to get through.

So about three in the morning of Friday, the Thirteenth, he sent one army to open up the wagon road, and another army to open the bridge path.

As a matter of fact, it would appear that the confederates had about fifty five hundred men in the woods around Cheat Summit and that they were literally scattered all over a rugged country like a band of sheep that had lost their shepherd. It was the second night in bad weather and there was no way to form a cohesive force out of them. In the meantime those Indiana boys who had been loafing there all summer and probably knew every trout up there by its given name, were ready to harry the strangers out of there, and at break of day, on Friday, the Thirteenth, they commenced to hunt the confederates. About this time some confederates appeared on the pike about a mile east of the summit and surrounded a picket post and a lieutenant and a private of the federals were killed.

Learning that a whip chase was underway to the west and that the confederates were working out towards the Greenbrier River, with the Indiana boys driving them, the commander at the Summit sent some companies of soldiers east over the pike and had them line Cheat River above the bridge, and a battle was fought on that river about two miles above that bridge at a point near where the Cheat Mountain Clubhouse now stands.

The confederate reports are missing as to this encounter, but the federal reports are very positive. They are sure that all the regiments, both from Valley Mountain and from Camp Bartow had been rounded up and were being driven toward the Greenbrier, and that when they were stopped by three hundred men at some point on the river near the clubhouse, that the confederates numbered fifty-five hundred men. These men were driven back into the wilderness and it was not until about ten o'clock that night that they got

Elkwater some miles from Cheat River. They did not give up the water fort. They did not give up the flanking waiting no doubt for the federal army that never came, but the federals had a rifled gun that shot a ten pound ball that they ran out about three quarters of a mile, and fired a few rounds at the confederates who withdrew a short distance. That the confederate army lay about the mouth of Elkwater creek all day on the 13th, and on the 14th they were still there. Reynolds said that on the 14th that another confederate force was chased by the 15th there was another confederate army on top of Cheat on the pike that was driven back.

Anyway in the afternoon of the 14th the confederates went back to their camp on Valley Mountain and Middle Mountain. So Lee's orders to advance dated September 9, 1861, were in force until September 14, when Lee called them back and said goodby.

Farm For Sale

I will sell or rent 104 acres of land two miles from Durbin, one mile to class A road, one half mile to post-office or railroad. Over one third of land improved; rest in young chestnut timber. Has large improved orchard. Farm well watered. Suitable for farming and well situated for grazing purposes. Adjoining government land. If interested write Frank Houchins

Elkins, W. Va.

For Sale

Silver hull buckwheat re-cleaned ready for drilling. \$10 per bu. at Gelgers mill.

Grey Gelger

FIDUCIARY NOTICE

The final settlement of the administration accounts of A. P. Edgar, Administrator of the estate of R. L. Wank, deceased, of Durbin, Pocahontas county, West Virginia, are before the undersigned Commissioner of Accounts for adjustment and distribution. All persons interested will please take notice. T. S. Neel, Com.

FOR SALE:: 1925 Ford car, four new tires, practically new engine. \$150.00; will sell on time. Apply to Opal Roberts, Hillsboro, West Virginia.

Money to Loan to Farmers

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